

AMERICAN JUSTIFIED IN KILLING MEXICAN

Man and Companion Acting in Very Suspicious Manner When Fired Upon.

GENERAL BELL MAKES REPORT
Admits It Very Unfortunate Affair, but One Likely to Occur Under Conditions Now Existing Along Border.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A report from General Bell regarding the killing of a Mexican on the Mexican side of the border at Ysleta yesterday by Sergeant J. K. Fair, of the Eighth Cavalry, was received to-night at the War Department. General Bell said that Sergeant Fair was justified, because of the suspicious conduct of the Mexican and a companion. The killing was the subject of a vigorous protest to the State Department by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate.

General Bell's report reads: "Sergeant J. K. Fair, Troop G, Eighth Cavalry, while on outpost duty at about 6:45 o'clock yesterday at Ysleta, saw two Mexicans on the outposts of the river, one of whom appeared to act in a very suspicious manner, dropping his hand toward his weapon and jerking his horse short, and Fair, believing himself in danger, drew and fired first. Both Mexicans rode off, but one died of wounds. Troop commander states he can only commend the sergeant for his prompt action. In my opinion it is a very unfortunate incident, but one that is very likely to occur under the conditions now existing along the border. Mexicans have frequently fired upon parties on this side, and the American soldier has reason to put no faith in an armed man who acts suspiciously on the opposite bank, although the orders are most drastic and command him not to fire unless fired upon."

In a protest to the State Department, Mr. Arredondo charged that ten American troopers fired on the two Mexicans, who were customs officials.

General Funston made this comment on the incident:

"It is believed that Sergeant Fair was justified in believing himself in danger and firing on the Mexicans, who were threatening to shoot at him. In view of the fact of the killing of Sergeant Harry Furman, of the Twenty-third Infantry, it is easy to understand conditions existing along the border, and the possibility of our men being killed when armed Mexicans threaten to shoot at them, as was done in this case."

General Funston also forwarded a report from General Pershing adding the name of Sergeant Dally Farrier to the list of the Tenth Cavalry troopers wounded in the Carrizal engagement. Farrier suffered a slight gunshot wound in the arm.

SENATE COMMITTEE ADDS \$100,000,000 FOR ARMY

(Continued from First Page.)
The committee could not be expended this year.

The Signal Corps and aviation sections have been generously provided for. The House allowed only \$3,775,000, and the Senate committee increased it to \$14,827,000. Of this amount \$13,981,666 goes to the aviation section.

These items, which are new to the military service of the United States, are as follows:

Maintenance of one and one-third aero squadrons, \$1,666,666.
Maintenance San Diego aviation school, \$652,000.

Equipment and maintenance of one and one-third aero squadrons, \$1,071,200.

Construction of hangars, shops, barracks and quarters, water, lighting, sewerage, etc., at the San Diego School, \$200,000.

Construction of hangars, etc., as above, at the aviation training and testing station in Eastern United States, \$300,000.

Lighter-than-air equipments, man-lifting kites, etc., \$250,000.

For organization, equipment and maintenance of twelve aero squadrons for the twelve militia divisions, ordered into service either in the militia or from the regular army reserve, and the officers' reserve corps, \$3,640,500.

Total, \$15,081,666.

NEW CAVALRY COMPANY GETTING MANY RECRUITS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
[ANNVILLE, Va., July 1.—] Dr. H. A. Wiseman, who has undertaken to form a new company of cavalry in Danville, is gratified at the results so far shown. More than thirty men of requisite weight and physique already have responded, and he hopes to have 100 men ready to leave for Richmond early in the coming week.

Colonel R. K. Stiller, of Roanoke, is to be in command of the new cavalry regiment, being recruited in several Virginia towns. The Richmond Blues will form the nucleus of this new regiment.

Changed by Ouster Law.
It was announced yesterday that interurban tickets of the Virginia Railway and Power Company for Petersburg might be purchased to-day at 2108 Bull Street. Since the operation of the "ouster" law, the store at which these tickets were sold has been closed, causing great inconvenience to passengers. In the future tickets may be purchased every Sunday at this place.

DEMOCRATIC TAX BILL IS BEFORE CONGRESS

As Introduced by Chairman Kitchin, Is Expected to Raise \$250,000,000 of Annual Income for Government—Provisions of Measure.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Democratic general tax bill designed to raise revenue, to fill the Treasury, and pay for preparedness, was presented to Congress to-day.

The bill, as introduced in the House by Majority Leader Claude Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is expected to raise \$250,000,000 of annual income for the government. Its provisions are:

1. A revision of the present income tax, doubling the rate of income from \$2,000 up, and imposing an additional surtax on incomes above \$20,000. This provision is expected to add \$116,000,000 to the revenue.

2. A tax on munitions of war, imposing a graduated excise on the gross receipts of manufacturers of gun powder and other explosives, ammunition and fire arms, and smelters and refiners of copper. This tax is expected to raise \$50,000,000.

3. A tax on inheritances above \$50,000, graduated from 1 per cent on the first \$50,000 to 5 per cent on the amount above \$450,000. This provision is expected to add \$50,000,000 to the Federal income.

4. A re-enactment of a portion of the present war revenue act, continuing taxes on beers, wines and liquors, bankers and brokers, theaters, movement picture shows, and other amusement places, and manufacturers of haberdashery. The stamp section of the war revenue act will be repealed by the new bill. This provision, it is estimated, will raise \$40,000,000.

5. The administration proviso creating a tariff commission to take the tariff out of politics.

6. A provision imposing protective duties on products that would compete with the "dye industry" in this country. The President would be authorized to eliminate the duties at the end of five years if the infant industry is not producing 60 per cent of the domestic consumption of dyes.

7. An antidump law, prohibiting the underselling of American manufacturers, under actual market price, by foreign competition, and making such underselling "unfair competition," punishable as a misdemeanor.

NONE OF MONEY TO BE USED IN MEXICAN EMERGENCY

None of the money to be raised by the new bill is to be used in expenditures due to the Mexican crisis. An issue of bonds to be authorized hereafter will take care of these appropriations, which so far amount to more than \$150,000,000.

Of the \$250,000,000 estimated to be raised by the revenue bill, \$210,000,000 is additional revenue, \$40,000,000 already being available under the present law. The new income tax section increases the basic rate on all incomes from 1 per cent, under the present law, to 2 per cent. It retains, however, the exemption of \$2,000 a year income for single persons, and \$1,000 a year for married persons. The surtax rates are largely increased by a system of reclassifications, which lowers the amount upon which the various percentages of surtax must be paid. Under the present law, a surtax is added to the basic rate of 1 per cent, as follows:

One per cent on incomes that exceed \$20,000 and do not exceed \$50,000; 2 per cent on incomes in excess of \$50,000 and not in excess of \$75,000; 3 per cent on incomes in excess of \$75,000 and not in excess of \$100,000; 4 per cent on incomes in excess of \$100,000 and not in excess of \$250,000; 5 per cent on incomes in excess of \$250,000 and not in excess of \$500,000; 6 per cent on incomes in excess of \$500,000 and not in excess of \$1,000,000; 7 per cent on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 and not in excess of \$2,000,000; 8 per cent on incomes in excess of \$2,000,000 and not in excess of \$5,000,000; 9 per cent on incomes in excess of \$5,000,000 and not in excess of \$10,000,000; 10 per cent on incomes in excess of \$10,000,000.

Under the proposed law the surtaxes to be imposed in addition to the normal rate of 2 per cent are:

One per cent on incomes that exceed \$20,000 and do not exceed \$40,000; 2 per cent on incomes that exceed \$40,000 and not in excess of \$60,000; 3 per cent on incomes of \$60,000 and not in excess of \$80,000; 4 per cent on incomes in excess of \$80,000 and not in excess of \$100,000; 5 per cent on incomes in excess of \$100,000 and not in excess of \$150,000; 6 per cent on incomes in excess of \$150,000 and not in excess of \$200,000; 7 per cent on incomes in excess of \$200,000 and not in excess of \$250,000; 8 per cent on incomes in excess of \$250,000 and not in excess of \$300,000; 9 per cent on incomes in excess of \$300,000 and not in excess of \$500,000; 10 per cent on incomes in excess of \$500,000.

The munition tax will be imposed as follows:

Manufacturers of gun powder and other explosives, except blasting powder and dynamite: 5 per cent of the gross receipts not in excess of \$1,000,000; 8 per cent of the amount by which such receipts exceed \$1,000,000.

Manufacturers of cartridges, caps, projectiles, shells, torpedoes, shrapnel, fuses, firearms or any of their parts: 2 per cent of the gross receipts not in excess of \$250,000; 3 per cent of the gross receipts exceeding \$250,000 and not exceeding \$500,000; 4 per cent of the amount of gross receipts between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000; 5 per cent of the amount by which gross receipts exceed \$1,000,000.

Smelters, refiners and alloyers of copper: 1 per cent on gross receipts between \$250,000 and \$1,000,000; 2 per cent on receipts between \$1,000,000 and \$10,000,000; 3 per cent on the amount by which receipts exceed \$10,000,000.

The munitions tax would not be collected, under the bill, in cases where the net profit on the gross receipts would amount to less than 10 per cent.

In cases where the payment of the tax would reduce the net profit below 10 per cent, the amount to be collected would be only the net profit in excess of 10 per cent.

The inheritance tax is arranged upon a graduated basis. All taxes would be assessed upon the "next estate" to be determined by deducting funeral expenses and an exemption of \$50,000 from the gross amount bequeathed. The rate of taxation would be as follows:

One per cent on the amount of net estate less than \$50,000; 2 per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds \$50,000 and does not exceed \$100,000; 3 per cent of the amount between \$100,000 and \$250,000; 4 per cent of the amount between \$250,000 and \$500,000; 5 per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds \$500,000.

The dyestuff protective section provides a general reclassification of the coal-tar bases, intermediates and finished dyestuffs, with a graduated scale from the free list on bases to 30 per cent ad valorem on finished dye. Then the law would impose a special tax of 2 1/2 cents per pound on the intermediates and 7 cents a pound on finished dyes for a period of from five to ten years as a special protection, while the American dyestuff industry is climbing out of its swaddling clothes.

The special taxes continued from the war revenue act are altered in some particulars. The tax on \$150 per barrel on beer, lager, ale and porter is continued. But the wine tax is altered from a tax on containers to a tax on the alcoholic contents. It provides for a tax of 4 cents a gallon on wines containing not more than 14 per cent of alcohol; 15 cents on wines containing from 12 to 21 per cent; 25 cents on wines containing from 21 to 25 per cent.

Above 25 per cent alcoholic contents will class wines as spirituous liquors, and they will be taxed as such.

The bill continues the special taxes on bankers and brokers, making a single change in classification. Commercial brokers taxed \$20 a year under the old law, have disappeared, and in their place "ship brokers" must pay \$20.

The amusement tax is largely altered. Instead of a flat graduated tax on seating capacity, the tax is now based on the population of the towns where the theaters, moving-picture houses, or concert halls are located. In towns of 1,000, the rate would be \$10; towns of 2,000, \$15; towns of 3,000, \$25; but in towns above 3,000 the theaters would

be taxed one-half of 1 per cent of the gross receipts, the managers to make sworn returns of the receipts.

small-caliber weapons resulted in a continuous roll, while only the guns of big caliber with their heavier reports above the monotone had perceptible intervals between the blasts. The trenches were hidden by a curtain of smoke punctured with vicious flashes. Toward that cloud which shrouded every form of destruction within the power of man the reserves were moving forward. Far above the observation balloons, motionless in the still air, a squadron of aeroplanes was seen flying to its work, spotting targets for the artillery.

RAPID-FIRE MORTARS ADD THEIR SHELLS TO DELUGE

At 7:20 o'clock the rapid-fire trench mortars added their shells to the deluge pouring upon the first-line German trenches. After ten minutes of this, at 7:30 o'clock, the guns lifted their fire to the second line of German trenches, as if they were answering to the pressure of a single button, and the men of the new British army leaped over their parapets and rushed toward the wreckage the guns and mortars had wrought. Even close at hand, they were visible only a moment before being hidden by the smoke of the German shell curtain, over which all remained of the trenches. "Germans had to yield to two years of our preparations against forty for the Germans," said a staff officer, "and we have satisfactorily started in on our first trial of our new divisions in the teamwork of a big attack."

Nothing was now to be seen from the hill except smoke flashes, through which the famous figure of the Virgin atop the tower at Albert, struck by a shell early in the war, but still in place, although tipped at an angle, showed dimly. It was not long, however, before fast ambulances began coming down the roads and batches of

AIR OF EXPECTANCY NOTICEABLE EVERYWHERE

As the days of the bombardments passed, the air of expectancy was noticeable everywhere through the army. Last night the word was passed that the infantry was to make the assault this morning. At dawn the correspondent ascended a hill in the region of Albert. The sun rose brilliantly, promising another fine day. This was welcome to artillery observers, who must move the guns and carry forward the fire to protect the infantry advance.

On a clear day, from this point of view in front of the valley of the Ancre River, both the German and the French trenches are visible. Ridges and hills, rich farming lands and numerous villages roll away to the eastward. To the north one sees almost to Comme court and south to Bray, near the banks of the Somme.

This, and the other bank of the Somme, where the French are co-operating with the British, is the theater of the most extensive action of any yet begun on the western front, and which the entente allies hope may prove the first stage in the turning of the tide against the Germans. Every one of the villages within the range of vision will be fought over, as were those in front of Verdun.

But this morning something more than a mist was rising from the dew-laden fields and hid the landscape. From 6 o'clock to half-past 7 all the guns along that twenty miles were, for the first time, firing their fastest in a chorus of final blasts, cutting wires and demolishing trenches. The rapid fire of

half-starved prisoners were being brought in, too dazed to appreciate their escape after having been maimed five days in their dugouts with-

out food by the British fire curtain, and into headquarters from out that inferno of confusion to the eye came reports making the whole movement intelligible.

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We beg that our patrons will make note of this, and co-operate with us as far as practicable in our endeavor to make the burden of our employees as light as possible during this very trying season.

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